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An Interesting Point.

Senator Harding has called attention
to a discrepancy which he says
exists between the French and English
versions of the league of nations.
He calls special attention to article
21 of the covenant, which deals with
the status of the Monroe doctrine.

As is well known the treaty and
league covenant were written in the
French language. The official text is
in French. The English text is merely
a translation for the convenience of
those who do not understand the English
language.

Article 21, according to the English
translation, is as follows:

"Nothing in this covenant shall be
deemed to affect the validity of inter-
national engagements, such as treat-
ies of arbitration or regional under-
standings like the Monroe doctrine, for
securing the maintenance of peace."

The official text of article 21 written
in French is as follows:

"Les engagements internationaux,
tels que les traités d'arbitrage, et les
ententes régionales, comme la doctrine
de Monroe, qui assurent le maintien de
la paix, ne sont considérées comme in-
compatibles avec aucune des disposi-
tions du présent Pacte."

According to the English version the
understanding in this country is that
nothing in the covenant shall be deemed
to affect the validity of the Monroe
doctrine.

The French text, according to Sena-
tor Harding, should be construed to
mean that the Monroe doctrine shall
not be deemed to affect the validity
of the covenant for securing peace.

In other words, Senator Harding
claims that the English text means
exactly the opposite.

Certainly the Monroe doctrine, which
is a traditional policy of this country,
should not be subordinated to the league
covenant or any other international
agreement.

The Monroe doctrine is essentially an
American policy. It is not altogether
defensible except by express stipulation,
if this country is to assume an
attitude diametrically opposed to the
Monroe doctrine in interesting itself in
the affairs of other nations.

Headed, Who Knows Where?
America is in the midst of transition
which is rapid, probably inevitable, and
the final result of which no man can
foresee. That our institutions will have
to undergo great changes to meet these
great changes in our needs almost any
fair-minded man could guess. It seems
probable that our leading radicals will
soon be behind the times, just as the
radicals of 25 years ago are being
thrown into the discard now.

But when the prophets and soothsayers
try to go beyond such generalizations
as these, and tell us just where
the country is heading and what it
needs, it is time to add a little salt to
the discourse.

Take for example, this amazing
growth of the city population. It is
predicted that the proportion of Ameri-
cans who live in cities will this census
pass the 50 per cent mark. That is,
heretofore has always been what the census
bureau classes as rural—living on farms
and in villages. Now more than half
of it is classed as urban, and lives in
the larger towns and cities. And this
change is still going on, and has been
rapid and steady. In 1910 only 46.3
per cent of the population lived in
cities and in 1920 only 48.5 per cent.

The common law raised over this
state of affairs in editorial and car-
toon is that the people are all leaving
the country for the city, that no one
wants to stay on the farm any more,
that the food supply is declining and
that the cost of living is rising for
this reason. The average citizen has
come to picture this movement as an
exodus of country boys, leaving the
plow in the furrow and the old folks
weeping on the front porch, hiving him
to the city with its fishpots and high
wages, leaving the nation to starve.

The reason, you may think, is natu-
rally true. Now more than half of the
country is in the hands of a few men,
and the declining moral stamina of the
nation. Nobody wants to stay on the
farm and do a hard day's work. They
all think they have to go to the movies
every night and wear a stiff collar and
work only six hours a day.

The farmers on the other hand,
while they paint an equally alarming
picture of this national migration, say
it is the fault of our economic sys-
tem, and that these young fellows are
leaving the farms because they can't
make a living there.

The farmers are right in their last
contention. You can easily prove that
for yourself by going into the country
districts anywhere and talking to the
people. It is very doubtful whether
any more boys leave the farms now-
days for the cities, out of a deliberate
preference for urban life than they have
always done so. There and there is a
boy born in the country whose great-
est usefulness and happiness is natu-
rally found in the city, and he usually
gets there. But if there is one thing
certain about country people, especially
men, it is that they like the country.
They like the freedom, the old clothes,
the outdoor life, the animals. They do
not have to work as hard as city folk,
despite the popular belief to the con-
trary. They work hard in harvest time,
but in January they go out hunting.

Why, then, do so many country boys
go to the cities? Chiefly because there is
no other place for them to go. Go
into any old, settled farming district.
Talk to a farmer who has four boys.
Three of them, he will tell you, are
going away. The fourth boy will stay and
inherit the old homestead. Why don't
the others buy farms? For several rea-
sons. In the first place, the good farms

are not for sale, and they don't want
the poor owner to sell the second place
to buy unimproved land and put it un-
der cultivation takes more capital than
they can command.

So the boys go to the city and be-
come automobile mechanics or elec-
tricians, or else they go West in search
of land. But going West is getting to
be a poor expedient. The greater part
of the arable lands are as crowded as
those of the East. Of the public lands
little is left but desert. Just as the
East has its swamps and cutovers
which might be made into farms, so
the West has its irrigable deserts. But
in both cases it will take the strong
hand of government to make these
lands available.

There is no mystery in this so-called
movement of the country population to
the cities, nor does it represent any
great change in the feeling or view-
point of the people or any new rest-
lessness. The simple fact is that there
are just so many farms in the United
States. Every one of them that will
yield a living for hard work is being
tilled, and a good many that will not
yield a living in the long run are being
tilled. The area of cultivation is
being extended slowly, which is the
only way it can be extended by men
working singly, with little capital and
upon the least desirable land in the
country.

It is true that the population is
increasing faster than the food supply.
Nevertheless the food supply is still
adequate. Its high price is due almost
wholly to the way it is distributed.

The movement from the country to
the cities will go on steadily and for a
long time. It is inevitable in a nation
which is changing from an agricultural
basis to a commercial and manufactur-
ing one. But the farms will always be
tilled, and as soon as the government
gets down to the necessary work of
creating more farms, those will be
tilled, too.

Sells Holds On.

Harmony in the Republican party in
Tennessee has not been promoted by
the designation of Sam Sells as the
personal representative of the national
executive committee.

Requires a considerable jolt to
shake a Republican officeholder away
from his patronage. In a recent year
Mr. Sells was decisively defeated for
the Republican nomination for congress.
This should have been sufficient
to guarantee the return of Mr. Sells
to private life, but he seems not only
able to hold on to his former position
as patronage dispenser but his impor-
tance as a political factor has been pro-
moted by the unusual recognition on
the part of the committee.

Mr. Sells has usually been regarded
as a safe manager of Republican affairs
from the Democratic standpoint. He
has been content to keep the First dis-
trict safely Republican and the rest of
the state safely Democratic with the
exception of the Second district. Per-
haps he would have been willing for
that district also to have gone Demo-
cratic.

Mr. Sells has operated on the theory
that one or two Republican officehold-
ers in a Democratic state under a Re-
publican administration are much more
influential with the party leaders than
a greater number of Republican offi-
cials.

There are some who have actually
doubted if Mr. Sells genuinely desired
a Republican governor during the time
he was a member of congress. He is
not a man who takes kindly to a sug-
gestion of a division of authority.

Why France Wants Coal.
Maximilian Harden, the enfant ter-
rible of Germany, who makes it his
pride to run counter to every breath
of popular prejudice, does the world a
service when he prints in his paper, the
Zukunft, extracts from a reasoned re-
port showing just what his majesty's
agents of frightfulness did to the coal
fields of France in the days of the oc-
cupation. The editor's aim is to pound
reason into the thick heads who still
think the allies are cruelly mistreating
them in demanding penalties and dam-
ages as they were guilty persons.

The engineers in charge of this
crime have themselves explained that
they dropped into the shaft a small
beam to the end of which was at-
tached a mass of high explosive. The
quantity varied from 80 to 200
kilos, according to the estimation of
the amount required in each par-
ticular instance to destroy the cas-
ing or cement work of the mine.

The underground passages and ex-
cavations were filled with water.
Around the pillars they assembled
all conceivable material—barrels,
cables, grating, baskets, human
corpses, bodies of animals, and
whatever they could lay their hands
on to foul the water and prevent the
mines from being pumped out.

In the midst of this debris they sat
shuttling and boxes of dynamite, hop-
ing thus to prevent salvaging the
mines. First of all they dealt with
the property of the Lens Mining
company. They did not spare one of
the twenty shafts. This ex-
plains why a district which used to
produce more than 4,000,000 tons of
coal annually could be flooded to the
very top of the shafts.

Senator Harding likes Marion to well
he has decided to stay there during
the campaign, perhaps so he will get
used to staying there after the elec-
tion.

FARM BOOKKEEPING
Explained by UNCLE SAM

Farming like any other business
can and be well conducted without
keeping records.

The farmer need no longer be ap-
pealed by the idea of keeping a
set of books because the department
of agriculture has worked out a
form so simple that any man can
understand it and put it into operation.

The Washington information bu-
reau has for free distribution this
bulletin which tells the individual
farmer how to record his information.
Ordering Send for it—or send
it to some farmer friend who may
not see this offer.

(In filling out the coupon print
name and address or be sure to write
plainly.)

Frederic J. Harkin, Director,
The Memphis News Scimitar Informa-
tion Bureau, Washington, D. C.

I enclose herewith two cents in
stamp for return postage on the
bulletin farm bookkeeping.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____
State _____

2029

LADY'S DRESS.

A very attractive line of dress for
the autumn season, the subject of sketch No.
9029. The dress is made of a light
colored material, with a high collar and
long sleeves. It has a full skirt and a
train. The dress is very elegant and
suitable for the autumn season.

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DOROTHY DIX TALKS

CONCERNING KISSES

By DOROTHY DIX,
The World's Highest Paid Women Writer,
(Copyright, 1920, by The Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

The other day a woman applied to
the court for an order restraining her
husband from kissing her so often. She
said that he kissed her three hundred
times a day and she was fed up on
kisses, and kissed with demonstrations
of affection, and desired a sur-
gical operation to remove the desire.

"Women are queer creatures, and
there is no satisfying them," said the
judge. "If a woman is so fed up on
kisses, she should get a divorce."

"But I am not getting a divorce,"
said the woman. "I am only getting
an order restraining my husband from
kissing me so often."

"Why not get a divorce?" asked the
judge. "If you are so fed up on kisses,
why not get a divorce?"

"Because I am not getting a divorce,"
said the woman. "I am only getting
an order restraining my husband from
kissing me so often."

"Why not get a divorce?" asked the
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why she makes the number of his kisses
a test of love.

She does, however, and it is a fact
that a woman will believe that the man
who kisses her most often loves her best.

"Certainly nothing more unalluring or
unromantic or uninteresting than the
material kiss with which women are
beguiled by the man who kisses them
votedly if he kisses her 20 times a
day, while she will doubt the affection
of a husband who kisses her but once
a day, and who does not kiss her at all
on the days when he is away from home.

"And yet, when a woman is in the
mood to indulge her in luxuries if he
kisses her to a poor kiss.

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